EDMONSON COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Data Current as of February 2006

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled
G2 = Imperiled
G3 = Vulnerable
G4 = Apparently secure
G5 = Secure
GH = Historic, possibly extinct
GX = Presumed extinct
GU = Unrankable
G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GNR = Unranked
GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled
S2 = Imperiled
S3 = Vulnerable
S4 = Apparently secure
S5 = Secure
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated
SX = Presumed extirpated
SU = Unrankable
S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
S#Q = Questionable taxonomy
S#T# = Infraspecific taxa
SNR = Unranked
SNA = Not applicable

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S#B = Rank of breeding population
S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county
H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years
F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed
X - known to be extirpated from the county
U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Aureolaria patula*	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	8	1	0	0	0
WOODS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); OPENINGS ALONG LIMESTONE RIVER BLUFFS.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Dodecatheon frenchii*	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
OCCURS ON OR UNDER SHADED CLIFFS, SUCH AS SANDSTONE ROCKHOUSES, SOUTH OF THE GLACIAL BOUNDARY (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991).										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Gentiana puberulenta*	Prairie Gentian	E /	G4G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Dry calcareous prairies (cedar glades), barrens and sandy ridges.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Helianthemum bicknellii*	Plains Frostweed	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
Prairies, rocky open areas. Dry, sandy soil. Also woodlands and glades (Weakley 1998).										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Helianthus eggertii*	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
SLOUGHS, POND MARGINS AND MUD FLATS.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Krigia occidentalis*	Western Dwarf Dandelion	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza stuevei*	Tall Bush-clover	S /	G4? / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
Dry hillside, woodland.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Pseudognaphalium helleri ssp. micradenium*	Small Rabbit-tobacco	H /	G4G5T3? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
OAK, OAK-PINE, PINE WOODLANDS; ALSO SANDHILLS (WEAKLEY 1998).										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Sagittaria rigida*	Sessile-fruited Arrowhead	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Swamps and ponds in shallow water.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Symphyotrichum pratense*	Barrens Silky Aster	S /	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Open dry woods, bluffs and prairies. Occurs with prairie vegetation and in cedar glades in KY.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Trifolium reflexum*	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	2	0	1	0	0
Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.										
Edmonson	Vascular Plants	*Viola septemloba var. egglestonii*	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	0	0	1	0	0
CALCAREOUS BARRENS, GLADES AND DRY PRAIRIES ON SILURIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN LIMESTONES.										
Edmonson	Gastropods	*Antroselates spiralis*	Shaggy Cavesnail	S /	G3G4 / S2	5	0	2	0	0
Found on the undersides of large stones in running water of springs and streams in caves (Hubricht 1963, Burch 1989). Occurs only in base-level cave streams and their spring orifices, and was taken on the undersides of submerged planks and slabs of breakdown in deep water (Lewis 1993a).										
Edmonson	Gastropods	*Helicodiscus notius specus*	A Snail	T /	G5T2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
KNOWN ONLY FROM THE TOTAL DARKNESS OF CAVES WHERE IT FEEDS ON CAVE CRICKET GUANO (HUBRICHT 1985).										
Edmonson	Gastropods	*Helicodiscus punctatellus*	Punctate Coil	S /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Gastropods	*Paravitrea lapilla*	Gem Supercoil	T /	G1 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
Under moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and ravines (Hubricht 1985).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Alasmidonta marginata*	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						**E**	**H**	**F**	**X**	**U**
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / C	G2G3 / S1	6	0	9	0	0
Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water (Stansbery 1966). May become established in wing dams (Nelson and Freitag 1980).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	17	0	3	0	0
MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	1	1	7	0	0
RIFFLES OR SHOALS WITH CURRENT AND SUBSTRATE OF SAND AND/OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE RIVERS (CLARKE 1981, WATTERS 1987).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	3	0	4	0	0
Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	10	0	2	0	0
GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	8	0	1	0	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	1	2	0	0
LARGE RIVER SPECIES THAT INHABITS GRAVEL AND SAND BARS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, STANSBERY 1976).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	14	0	0	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema clava*	Clubshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	4	3	0	0
This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	3	1	1	0	0
MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1984, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, CLARKE 1981, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	4	0	3	0	0
INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS AND USUALLY OCCURS IN SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS IN DEEP WATERS (AHLSTEDT 1984, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE ET AT. 1982).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	1	1	2	0	0
SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	1	0	0
INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).										
Edmonson	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa ortmanni*	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	3	1	1	0	0
Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.										
Edmonson	Arachnids	*Belba bulbipedata*	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Edmonson	Arachnids	*Galumna alata*	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Edmonson	Arachnids	*Kleptochthonius cerberus*	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	S /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.										
Edmonson	Arachnids	*Kleptochthonius hageni*	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.										
Edmonson	Arachnids	*Macrocheles troglodytes*	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Edmonson	Arachnids	*Tyrannochthonius hypogeus*	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	S /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
APPARENTLY A CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.										
Edmonson	Crustaceans	*Barbicambarus cornutus*	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G3G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
LIVES UNDER OR NEAR LARGE, FLAT COBBLES OR BOULDERS IN STREAMS.										
Edmonson	Crustaceans	*Orconectes pellucidus*	Mammoth Cave Crayfish	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	11	2	0	0	0
SUBTERRANEAN WATERS (HOBBS 1976).										
Edmonson	Crustaceans	*Palaemonias ganteri*	Mammoth Cave Shrimp	E / LE	G1 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
LARGE BASE LEVEL STREAM PASSAGES (I.E., LOWEST LEVEL) AND ASSOCIATED TRIBUTARIES CHARACTERIZED BY SLOW FLOW, COARSE TO FINE GRAIN SAND AND COARSE SILT SEDIMENTS, AND ABUNDANT QUANTITIES OF ORGANIC MATERIAL (USFWS 1988).										
Edmonson	Crustaceans	*Stygobromus vitreus*	An Amphipod	S /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
SMALL DRIP AND SEEP POOLS IN CAVES, BUT OCCASIONALLY IS FOUND IN SURFACE SEEPS IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE AREA (HOLSINGER 1972).										
Edmonson	Diplopods	*Scoterpes copei*	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Edmonson	Insects	*Arrhopalites altus*	A Cave Obligate Springtail	T /	G2G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Edmonson	Insects	*Batrisodes henroti*	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G2G3 / S2S3	0	2	0	0	0
Edmonson	Insects	*Celithemis verna*	Double-ringed Pennant	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
PONDS, LAKES, AND RARELY DITCHES AND STREAMS, WITH SPARSE EMERGENT PLANTS OR A MARGINAL ZONE OF GRASSY PLANTS (DUNKLE 1989). USUALLY FOUND AT NEWLY CREATED OR INFERTILE WATERS (DUNKLE 1989), BUT IN KENTUCKY IT HAS BEEN FOUND IN A EUTROPHIC POND.										
Edmonson	Insects	*Nannothemis bella*	Elfin Skimmer	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Bogs, sometimes calcareous fens with some sedge meadows and marl deposits (Dunkle 2000). Adults are often found near the margin of the pond or bog in small pockets of sunshine. Larvae seem to prefer shallow holes near the edge of the water, and have been found in detritus left when high water receded (Weith and Needham 1901).										
Edmonson	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus audax*	Bold Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
USUALLY CAVES, UNKOWN IF IT OCCURS IN NON-CAVE MICROHABITAT. HYPOTHESIZED THAT IT MAY LIVE IN SMALLER INTERSTICES INACCESSIBLE TO HUMANS. DURING DRY PERIODS (FALL) THE SPECIES DESCENDS INTO THE CAVE (BARR 1994a, b).										
Edmonson	Insects	*Pseudanophthalmus inexpectatus*	Surprising Cave Beetle	T / C	G3 / S2	1	3	0	0	0
Edmonson	Insects	*Pseudosinella espanita*	A Cave Obligate Springtail	S /	G1 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
CAVE OBLIGATE.										
Edmonson	Fishes	*Amblyopsis spelaea*	Northern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	7	2	0	0	0
SUBTERRANEAN STREAMS WITH CONSOLIDATED MUD-ROCK SUBSTRATES IN SHOALS AND SILT-SAND SUBSTRATES IN POOLS (KUEHNE 1962, POULSON 1963, CLAY 1975, COOPER 1980).										
Edmonson	Fishes	*Ammocrypta clara*	Western Sand Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Medium-sized streams over sand in areas with moderate to little or no current.										
Edmonson	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS WHERE IT OCCURS AMONG COARSE GRAVEL, COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN SWIFT RIFFLES AND SHOALS (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, ZORACH AND RANEY 1967, STILES 1972, BURR AND WARREN 1986, KESSLER 1992).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Edmonson	Fishes	*Noturus exilis*	Slender Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
This is a benthic fish that inhabits riffles and pools with a substrate of gravel, rubble, and/or slab rocks in streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Also occurs in cover along wave-swept margins of reservoirs. Adults live in pools until June and July, when reproduction occurs (Mayden and Burr 1981). Young live in riffles and shallow margins of pools.										
Edmonson	Fishes	*Phenacobius uranops*	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
INHABITS MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS TO SMALL RIVERS WITH HIGH GRADIENT, PERMANENT FLOW, CLEAR WATER, AND PEBBLE AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (BURR AND WARREN 1986).										
Edmonson	Fishes	*Typhlichthys subterraneus*	Southern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	7	1	0	0	0
Subterranean waters where limestone bedrocks are honeycombed by subsurface drainages. Occurs in cave streams, most frequently over mixed gravel, sand, and mud, or rubble substrates and may occur at springs and wells (Cooper 1980, Cooper and Beiter 1972, Pflieger 1975, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).										
Edmonson	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	0	2	0	0	0
CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.										
Edmonson	Reptiles	*Elaphe guttata guttata*	Corn Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	6	3	0	0	1
The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland edge and overgrown fence rows. The species often burrows under cover and can be found occasionally under logs, rocks, debris, etc.										
Edmonson	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West Virginia). Individuals often shelter under logs and rocks near water. Sometimes they take refuge in water. One nest was under a piece of shale (Mount 1975).										
Edmonson	Reptiles	*Eumeces inexpectatus*	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	1	2	0	0	0
OPEN WOODLANDS, EDGES.										
Edmonson	Reptiles	*Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides*	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5T5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.										
Edmonson	Reptiles	*Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus*	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
THIS TERRESTRIAL LIZARD INHABITS GRASSY FIELDS, BRUSHY AREAS, OPEN WOODLANDS, AND SEEMS TO PREFER DRIER, UPLAND SITES. LIKELY OCCURRED IN NATIVE GRASSLANDS, AND REMAINS MOST COMMON IN BARRENS TYPE VEGETATION.										
Edmonson	Reptiles	*Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus*	Northern Pine Snake	T / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
The Northern Pine Snake inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.										
Edmonson	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.										
Edmonson	Breeding Birds	*Cistothorus platensis*	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)										
Edmonson	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID RE- GIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEM- PERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS										
Edmonson	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	17	2	0	1	0
Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffflines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.										
Edmonson	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	2	0	1	0	0
THE SOUTHEASTERN MYOTIS USES PRIMARILY CAVES FOR HIBERNACULA AND SUMMER MATERNITY AND ROOSTING SITES.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Edmonson	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	8	3	0	1	0
Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.										
Edmonson	Mammals	*Myotis leibii*	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Lieb's bats use a variety of habitats. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along clifflines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.										
Edmonson	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	8	0	1	1	0
Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.										
Edmonson	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	3	0	0	0
THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.										
Edmonson	Communities	*Acidic sub-xeric forest*		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	Communities	*Sagittocythere stygia*	An Ectocommensal Ostracod	T /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Edmonson	Communities	*Sphalloplana buchanani*	A Cave Obligate Planarian	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0